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JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR.

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Post Office at Richmond, Va.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904

COLORED men, we are making giant strides in a quiet, but effective way. We should not lose hope, but press forward.

Yes, all of this lynching, burning at the stake and assassination of colored people in the South is injuring that section more than it injures the Negro. Still, when the South is injured, the Negro is injured; but the white South is injured most.

God is not dead and his truths are immutable. We shall see the dawn of a brighter and better day and if we do not see it, our children will see it, and that is some satisfaction during our lifetime.

COLORED folks, buy land and engage in business. If you fail, you will land on the ground where you were before and you can get up and try again.

COLORED folks never be discouraged, live within your means, educate your children and your future will take care of itself.

OUR people should by all means cultivate politeness in their children. It will tend to give them a meal of virgins many a time, when otherwise, they would go with an empty stomach.

Idleness and laziness is an abomination. Teach your children to avoid both. A shiftless, good-for-nothing Negro is just as bad as a shiftless, good-for-nothing white man. Both should get off the face of the earth and lose no time in doing it.

The Baptist Ministers of Richmond, (white) adopted a series of resolutions last Monday at their usual meeting that will rank with the best dissertations upon this subject and will place that denomination in the forefront of the religious bodies now making pleas for the observance of the laws of the land and the observance of those great principles which have stood the test of the ages. We have read the resolutions carefully and we have no hesitation in saying that they virtually announce the dawn of a new era of liberty in this section of the South-land. It is only surprising that the principles portrayed and the facts announced have not been the subject of discussion before this.

We shall discuss these resolutions in another issue. They are far too important and far-reaching in their declarations to be dismissed by the wave of a hand.

The leaven is working. God has heard and is answering our prayers and the palpit, the white Baptist pulpit, is awakening from a long sleep.

Lynch-law must go!

The political outlook is bright and brightening, if we are to judge by the reports which are being sent out from reliable agencies in New York. The almost universal feeling seems to be "let well enough alone." President Theodore Roosevelt is a remarkable character. He is to an extent hand-lapped rather than helped by the possession of the presidential office. Persons who have been necessarily disappointed may use their influence to encompass his downfall. He has met all of the issues presented in a manner that has tended to strengthen him.

His defeat would paralyze financial interests for a while and bring disaster to many of the business enterprises of the country. The attitude of the Democratic Party with reference to the colored people and the demand by many of its journals for the repeal of the 14th and 15th Amendments make it utterly impossible for the average colored citizen to do otherwise than cling to the old land-mark and vote with the Party of Emancipation.

REWARDS OFFERED.

The town counsel of Berkeley has offered a reward of \$500.00 for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers of the colored man, GEORGE BLOUNT, and the county of Norfolk has supplemented this by a reward of \$1,000.00 and the Governor of the state announces that he will offer a reward also. Still no one has been arrested. That these murderers can be arrested and punished hardly admits of a question.

Turn-key FERRELL should unquestionably be proceeded against. It is a reflection upon the community to have in office a man, who seems to be unable to resist the temptation to deliver up prisoners at will, provided his visitors produce revolvers and threaten to kill him. The colored people of Berkeley have conducted themselves in a model manner, but it is evident that conditions there are not at all satisfactory to them. The only way to emphasize the opposition to mob methods is to arrest and punish the persons guilty of it.

The best time to punish a lyncher is at the time he is practicing his unlawful profession. One or two dead or wounded lynchings will establish beyond question the facts relative to identity. If colored men had attempted to lynch a white prisoner, even though their faces were concealed by masks, all that it would have been necessary to do the next morning would have been to go out in the road-way and examine the lifeless bodies of the men engaged in such murderous practices.

Conservative colored men will learn more sense after a while, and a solution of these embarrassing questions will materialize.

Lynch-law must go!

WAR PANIC IN LONDON

Alarmist Reports Concerning Russia Caused Great Excitement.

WAS NOTHING TO JUSTIFY IT

London, Nov. 2.—Negotiations between Great Britain and Russia looking to a settlement of the North Sea affair are progressing favorably, and there is not the slightest danger of any friction arising between the two governments. The constitution of the international commission under The Hague convention is on the verge of settlement.

In spite of these pacific conditions, that can only be compared to the panic that can only be compared to the panic created on Sunday, October 23, when the news of the sinking of the trawlers in the North Sea was received. Not for years have so many alarmist reports and flaming extras flooded London. The most extraordinary feature of this scare, which was serious enough while it lasted, is that there was not one single circumstance to justify it. The excitement started when the newspapers announced the departure of the Russian Baltic squadron from Vigo. The public were not in possession of the information cabled by the Associated Press to the United States that only the officers concerned in the firing on the British trawlers would be detached, and jumped at the conclusion that Russia had broken faith by not detaining the vessels involved in the affair. On top of this came wild reports of tremendous activity at Gibraltar. Hour by hour the news from Gibraltar became more serious, until at last the climax was reached with the announcement that the British fleet had cleared for action. Some even said the fleet had sailed to meet Rojstevsky's squadron. In huge type the papers made the parallel statements: "The Russian fleet has sailed." "The British fleet has cleared for action." No newspaper and no person seemed able to explain these events. The reassuring information available in the United States that the sailing of the Baltic squadron from Vigo was with the knowledge of and agreement of the British government was not even hinted at by the papers here.

The news from Gibraltar became more and more alarmist, and finally the foreign office was overrun by reporters, some of whom brought the rumor that Admiral Beresford had already sunk the remnant of Admiral Rojstevsky's fleet. Ambassador Benckendorff at that moment was quietly discussing with Foreign Minister Lansdowne the personnel of the international commission, but it was popularly rumored that he was receiving an ultimatum. Premier Balfour, Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, director of naval intelligence, were all in conference, and it was openly hinted that they were

planning the first stroke of war. As a matter of fact, they, like Lord Lansdowne, were engaged in considering names that had been suggested for the international commission. When all London was in this state of mind, and while everybody who might be supposed to know anything was constantly being asked "Has war been declared?" the foreign office decided to adopt a course most unusual for it, and in order to allay the public excitement, gave out to the press the following statement:

"Before the Russian fleet left Vigo instructions were given to the Russian admiral, with the view to preventing injury or inconvenience to neutral shipping during the passage of the Russian fleet to the Far East."

"In compliance with Russia's engagement, four Russian officers have been left behind at Vigo."

"The two governments are now discussing the terms with reference to the international commission which will be entrusted with the proposed inquiry."

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

Hundreds of Jap Guns Battering North-erly and Easterly Forts.

Tokio, Nov. 2.—Imperial headquarters published a series of reports covering the operations against Port Arthur during the months of August, September and October. The chief interest centers in the tremendous attack which was begun October 26 and is still continuing.

Hundreds of Japanese guns began battering against the northerly and easterly forts on October 26, the infantry moving forward with desperate rushes where the artillery had prepared the way, while the pioneers and sappers were running mines against the Russian forts.

The reports record a series of desperate encounters at close range and tell a dramatic story.

The reports, beginning with that covering the attack of October 26, are as follows:

"From 8.30 o'clock in the morning the forts on Sungshu and Rihlung mountains, the eastern group of forts on Keekwan mountain, and a fort lying to the north of the latter, were bombarded with our siege guns and naval ordnance, and 250 shells took effect. Two of the most important covers on Sungshu mountain fort were destroyed by our shells. One 15-centimetre gun was dismantled and another damaged. One gun on the northern fort of East Keekwan mountain was destroyed."

"From 2 o'clock in the afternoon other siege guns were directed against the trenches on all slopes of Sungshu mountain and Rihlung mountain and against the trenches on the south side of Pohsian mountain. All of these trenches were heavily damaged. A portion of our right wing charged against the trenches on Sungshu mountain and a portion of our centre wing charged against the trenches on Rihlung mountain and on the southern part of Pohsian mountain and took possession of them without heavy loss."

"During the night the enemy resorted to every means to obstruct our work, assaulting and using bombs. At the same time the Russians worked energetically in effecting repairs on some portions of their forts damaged by our shells."

"On October 28 the bombardment with heavy and other siege guns was continued and its effect was good. Two hundred and eighty-five effective shells have been counted, and besides these several other shells took effect on the forts of Anshu mountain, Its mountain, Palyu mountain and on a hill 203 metres high."

"A conflagration occurred in the old city, and a second conflagration was observed in a factory at the northeast base of Golden Hill, which lasted for three hours. During the night a machinery building near the harbor was bombarded by our guns, which also protected the work of the engineers."

"On October 29 the bombardment was continued with an increased number of shells. On the same morning at dawn 100 of the enemy assaulted our line extending toward Rihlung fort, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. Simultaneously a similar force of the enemy assaulted our mine projected against Sungshu mountain. Our men bravely withstood the attack, but were forced to lose a portion of the mine, which, however, was regained with the assistance of the artillery at 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

"Our bombardment is proving increasingly effective. A number of shells from our heavy guns are taking effect. We counted 350 of the shells. Besides this, heavy damage has been inflicted on the Laoluechukao, Its mountain and Palyu mountain forts and those lying between them."

"Five Russian ships which were being used in clearing mines were also bombarded. Three of them were heavily damaged and the other two were set on fire."

Russians May Retreat.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The expectation of serious developments at the theatre of war has again failed of realization. The official dispatches record nothing more serious than the usual skirmishes. The strategists at the war office are generally inclined to believe that the expected great battle may be deferred, and possibly may not occur this year, though the Japanese may make a desperate effort to flank General Kuropatkin and compel him to surrender Mukden. If General Kuropatkin is convinced that the Japanese are now numerically superior he may decide to draw off, as it would obviously be unprofitable to risk a general engagement until the vast armies to be placed under his command can reach Manchuria. Whatever happens, however, it is not likely that the Japanese can take Kuropatkin unawares.

SHOT HALLOWEEN MERRYMAKER

Fired to Frighten Tormenters and Killed a Boy.

Westfield, N. J., Nov. 1.—Shooting to frighten Halloween merry-makers, a bullet fired by Harold M. Wilcox, a well-known citizen, struck John Barling, aged 14, in the mouth. He staggered across the street and dropped dead. A party of youths had been annoying Wilcox. When he went out of

his residence, revolver in hand, the crowd left, and, thinking to prevent their return, he fired in the opposite direction. Unknown to Wilcox, a number of children were approaching, and the bullet struck the Barling boy. Wilcox carried the body of the dead boy to his house and notified the police, who took him into custody.

PROTEST AGAINST CANDIDATE

Chandler Claims He Is Only Legal Republican Nominee For Governor.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2.—Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, candidate for governor of Delaware on the Regular Republican ticket, protested against the name of Preston Lea, the compromise candidate for governor, being placed on the official list of the Republican ticket. Dr. Chandler was nominated by the Regular Republicans. The Union Republican candidate for governor withdrew, but Dr. Chandler refused to get off the ticket.

In the protest Dr. Chandler states that he was nominated at the Republican convention held in Dover, as prescribed by law, and that therefore he is the only legal candidate for governor on the Republican ticket.

"In case Mr. Lea is elected," Dr. Chandler said in an interview, "we will take the matter to court and protest his election on the ground that the election was illegal, as he was not the legal candidate."

Takahira Rallies From Sinking Spell.

New York, Nov. 2.—Last night it was said that Japanese Minister Takahira, who was operated on for appendicitis, had a slight sinking spell, but that he responded almost immediately to stimulants and recovered his former strength in a few minutes. It was stated that the sinking spell did not mean that the patient was any worse. Today his condition was said to be better than it was yesterday.

GENERAL MARKETS

Philadelphia—Flour firm; winter super, \$5.75@6.00; Penna. roller, clear, \$5.15@5.30; city mills, fancy, \$5.40@6.00. Rye flour firm; per barrel, \$4.40. Wheat steady; No. 2 Penna. red, new, \$1.13@1.13½. Corn steady; No. 2 yellow, local, \$1.05@1.06. Oats firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 36c; lower grades, 35c. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$14.50@15.00; Pork firm; family, \$17. Beef steady; best hams, \$23@24. Live poultry steady; hens, 12½c; old roosters, 8½c. Dressed poultry firm; choice fowls, 13c; old roosters, 9c. Butter, creamery, 26c; per lb. Eggs steady; New York and Penna., 25c; per dozen. Potatoes firm; new, per bushel, \$3.50@3.60. Baltimore—Wheat weak; spot contract, \$1.12½@1.13; spot No. 2 red western, \$1.14@1.15; steamer No. 2 red, \$1.06½@1.07; southern, by sample, 90c@91.10; southern, on grade, \$1.01@1.12. Corn quiet; year, 51c; new southern white corn, 48½c; new southern yellow corn, 54½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye easier; western No. 2 western, 90c. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$14@14.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$12@12.50. Butter firm; fancy milk, on, 17@18c; fancy creamery, 24½c. Eggs, 12@12½. Eggs firm; per dozen, 26c; western, 25c; large, 10½@11c; medium, 11@11½c; small, 11½@11¾c.

Live Stock Markets.

Union Stock Yard, Pittsburg—Cattle firm; choice, \$5.30@5.50; prime, \$5@5.20; fair, \$3@3.60. Hogs steady; prime, heavy, \$5.40@5.50; mediums, \$5.30@5.35; heavy Yorkers, \$5.30@5.35. Light, \$5.10@5.15; pigs, \$4.50@5.00; roughs, \$4@4.75. Sheep steady; prime wethers, \$4.25@4.50; common sheep, \$1@2; spring lambs, \$3.50@5.50; veal calves, \$7@7.50.

1904 NOVEMBER 1904

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On the Hotel Veranda.
She: You impatient man! Of course I won't let you kiss me! I've only known you an hour.
He: Well, how long must you know me before I can kiss you?—Yonkers Statesman.

Explained.
Bard—Since they have appointed a woman editor of that magazine so many of my poems don't come back.
Friend—No, I heard her say she used them for curl papers.—Chicago Daily News.

Not Appreciated.
"My heart is full," the milkmaid sang. And the farmer said: "If 'sooth,' I reckon 'twouldn't make folks weep. If you'd also lose your voice."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

Miss Ghest—Do you think that mineral water is good for the health, Jonas?
Jonas—Oh, yes, 'em. When some gentlemen just comes heah, 'uffin' don't satisfy 'em, an' at de end ob a week dey's foreber tellin' me to keep de change.—Century Magazine.

How Odd.
The fellows who "want to see life" Have rather unusual sight. It seems they can see it by day But only at night.
—Philadelphia Press.



A NEW BOOK! PIANO PLAYING SELF-TAUGHT

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Simple and easy method. How to use the Fingers, Wrists and Arms. How to phrase. How to play accompaniments. Great help to teachers and all students of music. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00.

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TRUSTEE AUCTION SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated June 7, 1904, of record in the clerk's office of the Henrico County Court, in deed book 69 A, page 408, default having been made in the payment of several of the notes there secured, and being required so to do by the beneficiary, I will sell by auction upon the premises on Saturday, November 19, 1904, at 5 o'clock P. M. the property designated as lots Nos. 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33 situated in Woodville, Henrico County, Va. Terms cash.

SAMUEL WHYTEK, Trustee.

Oct. 22, 04.

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Agents are making \$5.00 per Day Selling "McGIRT'S MAGAZINE."

A GREAT periodical published every month in order that we may have a paper that will be read by both races, the white as well as the colored, that the white race may know the many great men and women of the colored race and what they are saying and doing.

Thousands of white, as well as the colored, read this Magazine every month. Some of them declare that they have learned more about the great men of the colored race through this Magazine than they ever knew before and that without a doubt this periodical is far in advance of anything yet attempted by the Negro. Each month it contains articles from the greatest writers of the race. Agents are just as sure of making \$5.00 per day selling this Magazine as they are in answering this advertisement.

Write at once that you may be the first in the field. Send 50c. for agents' terms, outfit, and a large number of Magazines, with which you may begin work at once. Subscription price to every one is One Dollar Per Year. Write—

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